



OPTICAL WAVE-GUIDE
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION
FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to optical wave-guides having a plastic optical fiber comprising a fiber core and a fiber cladding having a single- or multilayer structure, and at least one protective sheathing. The fiber cladding or at least its outer layer may be made of a fluorine-containing plastic. For the protective sheathing of the fiber core, polyamide may be used.

BACKGROUND AND PRIOR ART

[0002] Plastic optical fibers are used in the field of telecommunication as an optical transmission element which is not susceptible to interference and is easy to handle wherever the distance between the transmitting unit and the receiving unit is only a few meters up to a maximum of 100 - 150 meters. In the fields of traffic engineering / automobile manufacturing (data and signal transmission in vehicles, aeroplanes, ships, etc.), lighting (variable message signs), automatic control engineering (machine control) and sensor technology too, plastic optical fibers are gaining increasing importance [Draht (Wire) 46 (1995) 4, pp. 187-190].

[0003] A plastic optical fiber used for data and signal transmission consists of a fiber core (outer diameter $\varnothing_{\text{core}} \approx 980 \mu\text{m}$), which is often made of polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA; refractive index $n_{\text{PMMA}} = 1.49$), and a fiber cladding (outer diameter $\varnothing_{\text{cladding}} \approx 1000 \mu\text{m}$) having a single- or multilayer structure which concentrically encloses the fiber core. Fluorine-containing plastics whose refractive index n_{cladding} ranges from 1.35 to 1.42 are mainly used as the cladding material. The optical absorption of such a plastic wave-guide is typically 130 - 150 db/km ($\lambda = 650 \text{ nm}$), the minimum bending radius is approx. 5 - 10 mm.

[0004] To protect the sensitive plastic optical fiber from mechanical, thermal and chemical effects, it is provided with a plastic cladding hereafter referred to as protective sheathing which may have a multilayer structure (c.f. WO 99/12063). The protective sheathing (outer diameter $\varnothing_{\text{wave-guide}} \approx 1.5 - 2.2 \text{ mm}$) coated by means of an extruder may, depending on the intended use or application, be made of polyethylene (PE), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), ethylene vinylacetate (EVA) or polyamide (PA), for example.

[0005] In the field of automobile manufacturing, polyamides are used as a protective sheathing material, as it meets the requirements there in terms of mechanical strength (tensile strength, lateral compression strength), maximum application temperature, and chemical resistance. However, the

[00010] In the extrusion processing of plastic optical fibers it is important that the protective sheathing which directly contacts the fiber cladding is applied at a temperature as low as possible. The glass-transition temperatures of the fluorine-containing polymers of the fiber cladding are in close proximity to those of the fiber core material (PMMA: 106 °C), i. e. between 80 and 120 °C. The thickness of the fiber cladding is, however, only 10 µm, its optical properties are precisely adjusted and can easily be influenced or changed by thermal or chemical effects. Therefore, the materials of the protective sheathing must be extruded at a melting temperature as low as possible.

[00011] When the inventors of the present application tested blends of PMMI (Pleximid 130, manufactured by Röhm, Germany) and low-viscous polyamide 12 (relative viscosity 1.65, 0.5 % measured in *m*-cresol), they could find that the high blend viscosity resulted in quite high melting temperatures in the cable extrusion of plastic optical fibers and an irreversible increase in the optical absorption of the fiber. Blends of polyamide 12 and PMMI therefore can not be used as materials for the protective sheathing.

[00012] It is noted that the polyglutarimides given as examples of EP 0 649 738 A1 in the Table on page 6 have a very high viscosity and cannot be used as an intermediate layer for a three-layer process or as a component in the blend with polyamide 12 for the plastic optical fiber extrusion.

[00013] EP 0 767 190 A1 discloses the use of polyamide adhesion promoters for the manufacture of multilayer polymer pipes or piping, i. e. gasoline or coolant lines for automotive manufacturing. The polyamides used here have usually high viscosity. Moreover, no optical properties of the layers are required. But the polyamides described in EP 0 767 190 A1 have an excess of terminal amino groups. In extrusion tests with plastic optical fibers using the adhesion promoter disclosed in EP 0 767 190 A1 which were performed by the inventors of the present application, acceptable extrusion temperatures were achieved so that the optical fiber was not thermally damaged, but when the optical fiber was subsequently stored at a high temperature (80 °C, 24 hours), the outer layer of the fiber, i. e. the cladding, turned brown. This seemed to have been caused by a diffusion of the monomers into the cladding and a subsequent chemical reaction. The discoloration had an adverse effect on the optical properties of the fiber. The polyamide moulding materials according to EP 0 767 190 A1 have thus to be ruled out as an adhesion promoter or protective layer for plastic optical fibers.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[00014] It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide an optical wave-guide with

a slight relative motion even at large variations in temperature. The moulding material making up the protective sheathing should adhere well to the fiber cladding and should not chemically attack it. In addition, it should be ensured that the transmission behavior and the attenuation properties of the optical wave-guide largely correspond to those of the plastic optical fiber which is not enclosed by the moulding material.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[00015] Fig. 1 is a cross-section of an optical wave guide fiber.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[00016] The present invention relates therefore to an optical wave-guide 1 comprising a plastic optical fiber 2, 3 including a fiber core 2 and a fiber cladding 3 having a single- or multilayer structure, and at least one protective sheathing 4 enclosing the plastic optical fiber 2, 3. The fiber cladding 3 or at least its outer sheathing of a fluorine-containing plastic and the protective sheathing 4 are mainly made of polyamides (PA), preferably PA 11, PA 12, PA 610, PA 612, PA 1212 or the copolyamides PA 6/12, PA 6/9/6, PA 6/9/12, PA 610/6, PA 610/11, PA 610/12, PA 612/6, PA 612/11, PA 612/12 or mixtures thereof as well as other homopolyamides or copolyamides having a melting point of less than 220 °C, preferably less than 210 °C, particularly preferably less than 200 °C, and the protective sheathing 4 is self-adhesively applied to the fiber cladding 3. The maximum concentration of the carboxyl terminal groups of the polyamide used is 15 µeq/g and the concentration of the amino terminal groups is in the range of 50 µeq/g to 300 µeq/g.

[00017] The polyamides used according to the invention have a low viscosity so that they can be extruded at a melting temperature as low as possible. Specifically, the polyamides according to the invention have a viscosity below 2.0, in particular below 1.8 and particularly preferably a viscosity of 1.4 to 1.8 (relative viscosity: 0.5 % measured in *m*-cresol). This serves to improve the quality of processing. A temperature test (80 °C, 24 hours; see below) showed no discoloration of the outer layer of the fiber, i. e. the cladding, and hence no adverse effect on the optical properties of the fiber.

[00018] Due to the good adherence of the protective sheathing made of a modified PA to the fiber cladding of the plastic optical fiber, a connector slipped on the end side needs to apply clearly lower clamping or crimping forces to the optical wave-guide to avoid the effect referred to as pistoning. This reduces the signal attenuation in the plastic optical fiber which is caused by outer forces and allows the use of connectors or holders which have a comparatively simple structure and are therefore cheaper. Moreover, the protective sheathing near the connector no longer needs to be removed. Even after 24-hour storage of the optical wave-guide at a temperature of 80 °C there is no

1500 μm / 2000 μm / 3000 μm).

[00023] The moulding material enclosing the plastic optical fiber which is applied by co- or tandem extrusion protects the sensitive plastic optical fiber 2, 3 from outer influences. Its thickness is selected according to the above standard such that the outer diameter of the wave-guide $\varnothing_{\text{wave-guide}}$ is $2.2 \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$ ($\varnothing_{\text{cladding}} = 1000 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ or $\varnothing_{\text{cladding}} = 750 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$) or $\varnothing_{\text{wave-guide}} = 1.5 \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$ ($\varnothing_{\text{cladding}} = 500 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$).

[00024] The moulding material 4 which is used as the protective sheathing and particularly well adheres to the fluorine-containing polymer of the fiber cladding 3 is made of a modified PA whose maximum concentration of carboxyl terminal groups is 15 $\mu\text{eq/g}$ and whose concentration of amino terminal groups is in the range of 50 - 300 $\mu\text{eq/g}$. The above concentration of amino terminal groups is adjusted by an aminic chain transfer agent added to the not yet completely polymerized PA (single polymerization of the chain transfer agent). Examples of chain transfer agents are hexyl amine, octyl amine, ethyl hexyl amine, tridecyl amine, dibutyl amine, stearyl amine and other aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic monoamines having 2 - 44 C atoms, in particular 4 - 36 C atoms, as well as diamines such as 1,4-diaminobutane, 1,6-diaminohexane, diaminocyclohexane, 1,10-diaminodecane, 1,12-diaminododecane, *m*- or *p*-xylylene diamine, cyclohexyl dimethylene diamine, bis-(*p*-aminocyclohexyl) methane as well as other aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic amines having 2 - 44 C atoms, in particular 6 - 36 C atoms, and the excess of an aminic difunctional monomer which is the main component of the polyamide.

[00025] Suitable polyamides for the purposes of the invention are homo- and copolyamides which can be processed at sufficiently low temperatures, i. e. at a maximum of 220 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, so as not to damage the cladding and fiber core of the plastic optical fiber. According to the invention it is essential that the polyamides used have a relative viscosity below 2.0, in particular below 1.8 and particularly preferably 1.4 - 1.8 (relative viscosity: 0.5 % measured in *m*-cresol at 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$).

[00026] Such polyamides may also be made up of polyamide-forming monomers such as caprolactam, laurine lactam, amino hexanoic acid, amino undecanoic acid, dodecanedioic acid, dimeric acid, terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid, naphthalene dicarboxylic acid, tert-butyl isophthalic acid, phenylindane dicarboxylic acid, diaminobutane, hexamethylene diamine, methyl pentamethylene diamine, 3,3-dimethyl-4,4-xylylene diamine, 2,2-bis(*p*-aminocyclohexyl) propane, bis(*p*-aminocyclohexyl) methane, isophorone diamine, polypropyleneglycol diamine, norbonane diamine, 1,3-bis(aminomethyl) cyclohexane, TCD diamine if they have a melting point up to a maximum of 220 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, preferably below 210 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and particularly

preferably below 200 °C. These include according to the invention in particular PA 11, PA 12, PA 610, PA 612, PA 1212 or the copolyamides PA 6/12, PA 6/9/6, PA 6/9/12, PA 610/6, PA 610/11, PA 610/12, PA 612/6, PA 612/11, PA 612/12 or mixtures thereof, PA 12 being particularly preferred.

[00027] To the polyamides having the above structure, normal additives such as UV and heat stabilizers, crystallization promoters, softeners, flameproofing agents, external lubricants, and inorganic fillers may be added.

[00028] The following method was used to test the adherence of the protective sheathing 4 made of a modified polyamide to the fiber cladding 3:

- partial shouldering of the protective sheathing of a wave-guide approx. 500 mm in length in such a way that the length of the remaining protective sheathing is approx. 30 mm;
- leading the shouldered portion of the wave-guide through the hole of a plate, the diameter of the hole being ≈ 1.1 mm which is somewhat larger than the outer diameter of the fiber cladding;
- chucking the shouldered end of the wave-guide into a tensile testing machine (drawing-off rate: 10 mm/min); and
- measuring the tensile force at which the protective sheathing becomes detached from the cladding of the plastic optical fiber.

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The PA 12 types given in the Table below were subjected to the test.

Polymer	Concentration of NH ₂ terminal groups	Concentration of COOH terminal groups	Relative viscosity: 0.5 % in <i>m</i> -cresol at 20 °C	
PA No. 1	10	95	1.65	PA not according to the invention
PA No. 2	95	<15	1.66	PA according to the invention
PA No. 3	134	<5	1.58	PA according to the invention
PA No. 4	173	<5	1.47	PA according to the invention

[00029] The test showed that the tensile force required for stripping the protective sheathing made of PA No. 1 amounted to a minimum of 11 N (no adherence), typically 40 - 50 N and a maximum of 51 N, due to the very different adherence of the protective sheathing to the respective plastic optical fiber from specimen to specimen. The stripping forces measured for wave-guides with the protective PA sheathings according to the invention ranged from 68 - 75 N and hence varied to a clearly less extent. The measured maximum value of the stripping force of 75 N is surprising all the more so as the extrusion temperature for the moulding material making up the protective sheathing was to amount to only approx. 185 - 200 °C due to the comparatively low glass-transition temperature of the PMMA ($T_G \approx 100 - 110$ °C) used as the core material.

[00030] A comparatively large stripping force was also measured for an optical wave-guide whose protective sheathing was made of the PA disclosed in EP 0 767 190 A1. However, this PA is not suitable for the above applications, as the heat storage (24 hours at 80 °C) of wave-

guides having an equivalent structure resulted in a browning of the outer cladding area.

[00031] The following three typical examples of wave-guides ($\varnothing_{\text{cladding}} = 1000 \mu\text{m}$,

$\varnothing_{\text{protective sheathing}} = 2.2 \text{ mm}$) were tested:

Optical wave-guide: type SB-1000, Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.;

moulding material: Grilamid L16A (PA according to the invention),

EMS-Chemie AG, CH -7013 Domat/Ems.

Processing temperature of the moulding material: $T = 190^\circ\text{C}$,

processing speed: 60 m/min,

stripping force: 68 - 75 N (average: 73 N).

Optical wave-guide: SB-1000;

moulding material: Grilamid L16LM (PA not according to the invention),

EMS-Chemie AG.

Processing temperature: $T = 190^\circ\text{C}$,

processing speed: 60 m/min,

stripping force: 48 - 51 N (average: 49 N).

Optical wave-guide: type TB-1000, Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.;

moulding material: Grilamid L16LM (PA not according to the invention).

Processing temperature: $T = 190^\circ\text{C}$,

processing speed: 60 m/min,

stripping force: 7 - 18 N (average: 11 N).

[00032] It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiments

described above. Without deviating from the scope of the invention, it is therefore possible

- to give the protective sheathing 4 of the optical wave-guide 1 a multilayer structure (see particularly WO 99/1203) or to provide it with a PVC cladding of $\approx 1 - 2 \text{ mm}$ in thickness;

- to embed reinforcing elements, in particular glass fibers, carbon fibers or mineral fibers, in the protective sheathing 4;

- to admix fillers (carbon black, talcum, etc.) in the protective sheathing material; and

- to use one or several of the optical wave-guides 1 as light transmitting elements in the simplex, duplex, twin or hybrid cables known as described in A. Weinert:

Kunststofflichtwellenleiter - Grundlagen, Komponenten, Installation (Plastic optical fibers:

Fundamentals, Components, Installation), MCD Verlag, Pub. 1998, pp. 55 - 62.

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